

**REMARKS**

Claims 1-36 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36 are amended to recite that the printing data is data to be printed in accordance with a print request. Support for these amendments can be found, for example, at paragraph [0057] of the specification as filed. Dependent claims 6 and 20 are amended for clarity. No new matter is added.

Applicants appreciate the courtesies shown to Applicants' representative by Examiners Riley and Haskins during the March 19, 2008 personal interview. Applicants' separate record of the substance of the interview is incorporated into the following remarks.

**I. The Claims Are Patentable Over The Applied References**

The Office Action (1) rejects claims 1-10, 15-24, 29-34 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 6,678,064 to Bruce; and (2) rejects claims 11-14, 25-28 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Bruce in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,288,790 to Yellepeddy. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

By this Amendment, independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36 are amended to recited that the printing data is "data to be printed in accordance with a print request" to more clearly define that the printing data is not a print request.

Regarding independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36, Bruce fails to disclose or suggest "a controller that: (1) enables editing of the printing data previously stored in the memory of the image forming device" (claim 1); "editing means for enabling editing of the printing data previously stored in the storage means of the image forming device" (claim 15); "allowing editing of the printing data previously stored in the image forming device" (claim 29); and "an editing part that sets the printing data stored in the memory to an editing-allowable state according to a request from the host device" (claim 36).

Bruce discloses a printer document viewer. The system of Bruce includes a printing device 130 (Fig. 1) having a touch screen 320 (Fig. 3; col. 9, lines 25-26) that, for example, provides a document list 350 of the pending print requests (col. 9, lines 34-37).

The Office Action cites to touch screen 320 (Fig. 3) having an interactive menu that a user can use to interact with the printing device 130 as disclosing the features quoted above. However, as quoted by the Office Action, Bruce states "printing device 130 includes a display with a touch screen 320 for providing a user with an interactive menu to view, control, and manipulate print requests stored in the memory queue, at step 415" (col. 9, lines 25-28).

In relation to Fig. 3, Bruce discloses that GUI buttons 340-353 as well as scroll bar 328 manipulate print requests in document list 350 (col. 9, line 25 to col. 10, line 38). The Examiners argued during the interview that, at Fig. 4, step 435, the user can view a file associated with a print request. However, as explained at the personal interview, while Bruce discloses that a user can view the content of a file associated with a print request, and can view different sections of the file, Bruce does not disclose or suggest that a user can edit the contents of the file, i.e., the print data. Bruce merely indicates that the order in which documents are to be printed can be manipulated and that requests to print specific documents can be deleted, etc.

In contrast, the independent claims recite that it is the "printing data previously stored in the memory of the image forming device" (as recited in claim 1) that is edited. By this Amendment, the independent claims are amended to even more clearly recite that the printing data, is what is edited. Because one of ordinary skill in the art would readily understand that a print request is not printing data and further is not printing data that provides image data that is used to produce printed output, one skilled in the art would understand that Bruce fails to disclose all features of the independent claims. Bruce fails to disclose an image forming device having the claimed features or performing the claimed steps.

Further, while Bruce discloses that a user can manipulate print requests, even ignoring the distinction between print requests and print data in order to apply this disclosure to the claimed language, Bruce fails to disclose that the user can edit a print request. As explained at the personal interview, "manipulate" does not correspond to "edit". The American Heritage College Dictionary, fourth edition, defines "manipulate" as "To arrange, operate, or control by the hands or by mechanical means". The term "edit" is defined as "To prepare for publication or presentation, as by correcting, revising, or adapting", which agrees with the use of the term "edit" in Applicants' specification. Please see Exhibit A. Because "manipulate" does not encompass the term "edit" as used in the claims, one of ordinary skill would not have understood Bruce's use of the term "manipulate" to mean editing.

Yellepeddy, applied in relation to claims 11-14, 25-28 and 35, does not cure the deficiencies of Bruce. Yellepeddy discloses a system which provides print support when the connection to a remote printer is lost. Yellepeddy discloses a data processing system 102 such as a desktop or mobile computing device (Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 57-62) connected to a print server/printer 108 over a network 106 (Fig. 1). When the connection to the remote print server/printer 108 is lost or the user cannot access the print server/printer 108, a mobile print manager 202 creates a transient print queue 206 that stores the desired print requests (col. 4, lines 10-18). When access to the print server/printer 108 is achieved, the transient print queue can be replayed and the print requests submitted to the print server/printer 108 (col. 4, lines 18-29).

Yellepeddy fails to cure the deficiencies of Bruce because, while Yellepeddy discloses the ability to edit (ASCII only) versions of a print job (col. 7, lines 8-11), this ability exists only on the data processing system 102, not on the image forming device (print server/printer 108) as claimed.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejections.

**II. Conclusion**

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,



James A. Oliff  
Registration No. 27,075

Jonathan H. Backenstose  
Registration No. 47,399

JAO:JHB/wkb

Attachment:  
Exhibit A

Date: March 26, 2008

**OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC**  
**P.O. Box 320850**  
**Alexandria, Virginia 22320-4850**  
**Telephone: (703) 836-6400**

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Manufactured in the United States of America

*continued on back flap*

driver's ed.  
ctile dysfunction

ast tense of regular verb  
st participle of regular verb

ed by; resembling: blackboard

characterized by voracity; devoted  
e, to eat. See ed- in App.

ild yellow Dutch cheese, usually  
n, a town in the western Netherlands

or relating to soil, esp. as it affects  
by the soil rather than by the soil. See sed- in App.

Old Norse poems, called  
d in the early 13th century. L  
lled the Younger or Prose Edd  
79-1241). [ON.] —Ed dic  
Arthur Stanley 1882-1944, bio  
and physicist who was an ed

variety of taro having small  
is plant. [OF Niger-Congo

urrent, as of water or air, moving  
p. in a circular motion. 2. A d  
ite from a main current, as of  
—intr. To move in or as if in  
E ydy, prob. of Scand. orig.

21-1910. Amer. religious leader  
(1879).

) A rocky islet of SW England  
uth.

Nigeria NE of Ibadan; a former  
16,400.

i. An alpine plant (*Leontopodium*)  
having leaves covered with white  
ls surrounded by whitish bracte  
le < OHGer. *edili* + *weis*, white  
witz).]

na) n. pl. -mas or -ma-ta (-no-  
umulation of serous fluid in  
tany Extended swelling in plus  
cessive accumulation of water  
elling < *oidein*, to swell)

den of God and the first he  
d place; a paradise. 3. A state  
[ME < Llat. < Gk. *Eden* < Heb.  
c (e-dēn/ik) adj.

Earl of Avon. 1897-1977. British  
minister (1955-57).

acking teeth. 2. Of or belonging  
udes mammals having few or no  
ths. [Lat. *edentatus*, p. part  
ē, ex-, ex- + *dens*, dent-, tooth  
n.]

adj. Toothless. [Lat. *edentatus*  
ee dent- in App.]

tral Germany and flowing c. 17

roline b. 1906. Amer. swimmer  
ish Channel (1926).

y of Mesopotamia on the site  
rusaders in 1097.

side, as of the blade of a cutting  
rpness of a cutting blade, c.  
slight sharpness or harshness.  
The line of intersection of two  
ic point at which something

4a. The area or part away from  
iding line; a border. See *Syn*  
ty; an advantage. 6. A promor  
from audacity. ♦ *v.* *edgē*  
e an edge to (a blade); sharp  
uch a way that an edge or boat  
at a border or edge on. b. To an  
or push slightly or gradually.

tr. To move gradually or be  
t To surpass or beat by a small  
hly tense or nervous; irritable  
sion. 2. In a state of keen  
OE *ecg*. See *ak-* in App.]

al center offering a mixture of  
tainment and serving a prime

suburban area. [After *Edge City: Life on the New Frontier*, title  
of a 1991 book by Amer. writer Joel Garreau.]

edge (ēj/ər) n. One that edges.

edge tool n. A tool, such as a chisel, that has a cutting edge.

edge-wise (ēj/wīz/) also edge-ways (-wāz/) adv. 1. With the  
edge foremost. 2. On, by, with, or toward the edge.

edge-worth (ēj/wūth/) n. Maria 1767-1849. British writer noted  
for her realistic novels, such as *Castle Rackrent* (1800).

ed-ling (ēj/lɪŋ) n. Something that forms or serves as an edge  
or border.

ed-y (ēj/ē) adj. -i-er, -i-est 1. Nervous or irritable. 2. Having  
a sharp or biting edge. 3. Daring, provocative, or trend-setting.

ed-y-ly adv. —ed-y-i-ness n.

edh also eth (ēth) n. 1. A letter (ð) appearing in Old English, Old  
Saxon, Old Norse, and modern Icelandic to represent an inter-  
dental fricative. 2. The symbol (ð) in the International Phonetic  
Alphabet for the voiced interdental fricative, as in *either*. [Icel.]

ed-i-a-ca-ran (ē'dē-ā'kə-rən) adj. Of or relating to a soft-bodied  
and marine organism of the Precambrian Era, thought to be the  
earliest multicellular form of life. [After the *Ediacara Hills* in S

Australia, where the first such fossils were found.]

ed-i-ble (ēd/ə-bəl) adj. Fit to be eaten. ♦ n. Something edible;  
food. [LLat. *edibilis* < Lat. *edere*, to eat. See *ed-* in App.] —ed'i-  
bly-ty, ed'i-ble-ness n.

ed-ict (ēd/ɪkt) n. 1. A decree or proclamation issued by an au-  
thority and having the force of law. 2. A formal pronouncement  
or command. [Lat. *edictum* < neut. p. part. of *edictare*, to declare:

ex-, ex- + *dicere*, to speak; see *deik-* in App.]

ed-i-fi-ca-tion (ēd/ə-fī-kā'shən) n. Intellectual, moral, or spiri-  
tual improvement; enlightenment.

ed-i-fice (ēd/ə-fīs) n. 1. A building, esp. one of imposing ap-  
pearance or size. 2. An elaborate conceptual structure. [ME  
< OFr. < Lat. *aedificium* < *aedificare*, to build: *aedis*, a building

structure, -fy-]

ed-i-fy (ēd/ə-fī) tr. v. -fied, -fy-ing, -fies To instruct esp. so as  
to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement. [ME  
edificen < OFr. *edifier* < Llat. *aedificare*, to instruct spiritually

< Lat. to build. See *EDIFICE*.] —ed'i-fi'er n.

Ed-in-burgh (ēd'n-bŭr'ə, -bŭr'ə, -brə) The cap. of Scotland, in  
the E part on the Firth of Forth. Pop. 441,620.

E-dir-ne (ē-dīr'nē) Formerly A-dri-a-nop-le (ā'drē-ā-nŏ'pəl)  
a city of NW Turkey NW of Istanbul; founded c. A.D. 125 by the  
Roman emperor Hadrian. Pop. 71,914.

Ed-i-son (ēd/ī-sən) A community of central NJ NE of New  
Brunswick. Pop. 97,687.

Edison, Thomas Alva 1847-1931. Amer. inventor who patented  
more than a thousand inventions, among them the phonograph  
(1878) and an incandescent lamp (1879).

ed-ite (ēd/īt) tr. v. -ited, -it-ing, -its 1a. To prepare (written  
material) for publication or presentation, as by correcting, revis-  
ing, or adapting. b. To prepare an edition of. c. To modify or  
adapt so as to make suitable or acceptable. 2. To supervise the  
publication of (a magazine, for example). 3. To assemble the  
components of (a soundtrack, for example), as by cutting and  
splicing. 4. To eliminate; delete: *edited the best scene out*. ♦ n. An  
act or instance of editing. [Partly back-formation < *EDITOR* and  
partly < Fr. *éditer*, to publish < Lat. *editus*, p. part. of *edere*: *e-*,  
ex-, ex- + *dare*, to give; see *dō-* in App..]

ed-i-tion (ēd/ī-shən) n. 1a. The entire number of copies of a  
publication issued at one time or from a single set of type. b. A  
single copy from this group. c. The form in which a publication is  
issued: a paperback edition. d. A version of an earlier publication  
having substantial changes or additions. 2. All the copies of a  
specified issue of a newspaper. 3. A broadcast of a radio or televi-  
sion news program. 4a. The entire number of like or identical  
items issued or produced as a set. b. Any of the various or success-  
ive forms in which something is offered or presented. 5. One  
that closely resembles an original; a version. [ME *edicion*, version  
< Lat. *editio*, *editiōn-*, publication, production < *editus*, p. part. of

*edere*, to publish, produce. See *EDIT*.]

ed-i-tor (ēd/ī-tŏr) n. 1. One who edits, esp. as an occupation. 2.  
One who writes editorials. 3. A device for editing film, consisting  
basically of a splicer and viewer. 4. Computer Science A program  
used to edit text or data files. [LLat. *editor*, publisher < Lat. *editus*,  
p. part. of *edere*, to publish. See *EDIT*.]

ed-i-to-ri-al (ēd/ī-tŏr/ē-əl, -tŏr/ē-) n. 1. An article in a publica-  
tion expressing the opinion of its editors or publishers. 2. A com-  
mentary on television or radio expressing the opinion of the sta-  
tion or network. ♦ adj. 1. Of or relating to an editor or editing.  
2. Of or resembling an editorial, esp. in expressing an opinion.  
—ed'i-to-ri-al-ly adv.

ed-i-to-ri-al-ist (ēd/ī-tŏr/ē-əl-ist, -tŏr/ē-) n. One who writes or  
presents editorials.

ed-i-to-ri-al-ize (ēd/ī-tŏr/ē-əl-īz', -tŏr/ē-) intr. v. -ized, -iz-ing,  
-izes 1. To express an opinion in or as if in an editorial. 2. To  
present an opinion as an objective report. —ed'i-to-ri-al-i-za-  
tion (-ā-l-i-zā'shən) n. —ed'i-to-ri-al-i-zer n.

editor in chief n., pl. editors in chief The editor having final re-  
sponsibility for the operations and policies of a publication.

ed-i-tor-ship (ēd/ī-tŏr-shīp') n. The position, functions, or  
guidance of an editor.

EdM abbr. Latin Educationis Magister (Master of Education)

Ed-mond (ēd/mŏnd) A city of central OK N of Oklahoma City.  
Pop. 68,315.

Ed-mon-ton (ēd/mŏn-tŏn) The cap. of Alberta, Canada, in the  
central part N of Calgary; founded 1795 as a fort and trading post  
of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pop. 616,306.

Ed-mund II (ēd/mŏnd) Known as "Edmund Ironside." 993?-  
1016. King of the English (1016) who partitioned the kingdom in  
a settlement with Canute.

E-do (ēd/ō) See Tokyo.

E-dom (ēd/ŏm) An ancient country of Palestine between the  
Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. According to the Bible, the orig-  
inal inhabitants were descendants of Esau.

E-dom-ite (ēd/ŏ-mīt') n. A member of a Semitic people inhabit-  
ing Edom in ancient times. —E'dom-it'ish adj.

EDP abbr. electronic data processing

EDT abbr. Eastern Daylight Time

EDTA (ē'dē-tē-ā') n. A crystalline acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, that is a  
strong chelating agent and whose sodium salt is used as an anti-  
dote for metal poisoning and as an anticoagulant.

[e(thylene)d(iamine)t(etraacetic) a(cid).]

ed-u-ca-ble (ēj/ə-kə-bəl) adj. Capable of being educated or  
taught: *educable youngsters*. —ed'u-ca-bil'i-ty n.

ed-u-cate (ēj/ə-kāt') v. -cat-ed, -cat-ing, -cates —tr. 1. To de-  
velop the innate capacities of, esp. by schooling or instruction.  
See *Syns* at *teach*. 2. To provide with knowledge or training in a  
particular area or for a particular purpose. 3a. To provide with  
information; inform. b. To bring to an understanding or acceptance.  
4. To stimulate or develop the mental or moral growth of.  
5. To develop or refine (one's taste or appreciation, for example).  
—intr. To teach or instruct a person or group. [ME *educaten*  
< Lat. *educare*, *educatus*. See *deuk-* in App.]

ed-u-cat-ed (ēj/ə-kā'tid) adj. 1. Having an education, esp. one  
above the average. 2a. Showing evidence of schooling, training,  
or experience. b. Having or exhibiting cultivation; cultured. 3.  
Based on experience or factual knowledge.

ed-u-ca-tion (ēj/ə-kā'shən) n. 1. The act or process of educat-  
ing or being educated. 2. The knowledge or skill obtained or de-  
veloped by a learning process. 3. A program of instruction of a  
specified kind or level: *driver education*. 4. The field of study con-  
cerned with the pedagogy of teaching and learning. 5. An instructive  
or enlightening experience.

ed-u-ca-tion-al (ēj/ə-kā'shə-nəl) adj. 1. Of or relating to educa-  
tion. 2. Serving to educate; instructive. —ed'u-ca'tion-al-ly  
adv.

educational quotient n. A measure of the effectiveness of an  
educational system, based on factors such as student to teacher  
ratio and standardized test scores.

educational television n. 1. See public television. 2. An often  
closed-circuit video system that provides education.

ed-u-ca-tion-ist (ēj/ə-kā'shə-nist) also ed-u-ca-tion-al-ist  
(-shə-nəl-ist) n. A specialist in the theory of education.

ed-u-ca-tive (ēj/ə-kā'tiv) adj. Educational.

ed-u-ca-tor (ēj/ə-kā'tŏr) n. 1. One trained in teaching; a  
teacher. 2a. A specialist in the theory and practice of education.  
b. An administrator of a school or an educational institution.

e-duce (ī-dŏds', ī-dyŏds') tr. v. e-duced, e-duc-ing, e-duc-es  
1. To draw or bring out; elicit. 2. To assume or work out from  
given facts; deduce. [ME *educen*, to direct the flow of < Lat.  
*educere*: *e-*, ex-, ex- + *ducere*, to lead; see *deuk-* in App.] —e-  
duc'ti-ble adj. —e-duc'tion (ī-dŏk'shən) n.

ed-u-tain-ment (ēj/ŏ-tān'mənt, ēj/ŏ-) n. 1. The act of learn-  
ing through a medium that both educates and entertains. 2. Any  
of various media, such as computer software, that educate and  
entertain. [EDU(CATION): (ENTER)TAINMENT.]

Ed-ward<sup>1</sup> (ēd/wŏrd) Known as "the Confessor." 1003?-66. King  
of the English (1042-66) whose reign was marked by political  
conflict between Norman and English groups.

Ed-ward<sup>2</sup> (ēd/wŏrd) Prince of Wales. Known as "the Black  
Prince." 1330-76. English soldier during the Hundred Years' War  
who fought at Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356).

Edward I 1239-1307. King of England (1272-1307) whose Model  
Parliament of 1295 is sometimes considered England's first full  
parliament.

Edward II 1284-1327. King of England (1307-27) who was de-  
feated at Bannockburn by the Scots (1314).

Edward III 1312-77. King of England (1327-77) who reigned  
during the beginning of the Hundred Years' War.

Edward IV 1442-83. King of England (1461-70 and 1471-83)  
who was crowned after the Yorkist victory in the Wars of the  
Roses, dethroned in 1470, and recrowned in 1471.

Edward V 1470-83. King of England (1483) who was crowned at  
the age of 13 on the death of his father, Edward IV, and was im-  
mediately confined in the Tower of London, where he and his  
younger brother were murdered.

Edward VI 1537-53. King of England and Ireland (1547-53) who  
was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.

Edward VII 1841-1910. King of Great Britain and Ireland  
(1901-10) who was known for his elegant, sporting style. —Ed-  
ward'i-an (ēd-wŏr'dē-ən, -wŏr') adj. & n.

Edward VIII Later known as Duke of Windsor. 1894-1972. King

edger

Edward VIII



Gertrude Ederle



Thomas Edison  
1926 portrait by Ellis M.  
Silvette (1876-1933)

ā	pat	oi	boy
ā	pay	ou	out
ār	care	ōō	took
ā	father	ōō	boot
ē	pet	ū	cute
ē	be	ūr	urge
ī	pit	th	thin
ī	pie	th	this
ī	pier	hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
ō	toe	ā	about
ō	paw		item

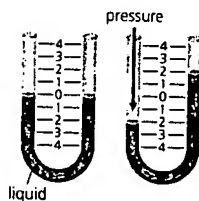
Stress marks:  
' (primary);  
' (secondary); as in  
lexicon (lĕk'si-kŏn')



# manipulable mansion



mannequin  
modeling an American  
ready-to-wear dress,  
c. 1924-28



manometer  
To calculate pressure in a  
U-tube manometer, add  
the sum of the readings  
above and below zero.  
This diagram shows a  
reading of 4.

*manipulus*, handful : *manus*, hand; see *man*-<sup>2</sup> in App. + *-pulus*, perh. -ful; see *pela*-<sup>1</sup> in App.]

**ma-nip-u-la-ble** (ma-nip'ya-lə-bəl) *adj.* Possible to manipulate: a manipulable populace. — *ma-nip'u-la-bil'i-ty* *n.*

**ma-nip-u-lar** (ma-nip'ya-lər) *adj.* 1. Of or relating to an ancient Roman manipule. 2. Of or relating to manipulation. ♦ *n.* A soldier in a Roman manipule.

**ma-nip-u-late** (ma-nip'ya-lāt') *tr. v.* -lat'ed, -lat'ing, -lates 1. To arrange, operate, or control by the hands or by mechanical means. 2. To influence or manage shrewdly or deviously. 3. To tamper with or falsify for personal gain. 4. *Medicine* To handle and move in an examination or for therapeutic purposes. — *ma-nip'u-la-bil'i-ty* *n.* — *ma-nip'u-lat'a-ble* *adj.* — *ma-nip'u-la-tive* *adj.* — *ma-nip'u-la-tive-ly* *adv.* — *ma-nip'u-la-tive-ness* *n.* — *ma-nip'u-la-tor* *n.* — *ma-nip'u-la-to'ry* (-lə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.*

**SYNONYMS** *manipulate, exploit, maneuver* These verbs mean to influence, manage, use, or control to one's advantage by artful or indirect means: *manipulated me into helping him; exploits natural resources; maneuvered me out of one job and into another.*

**ma-nip-u-la-tion** (ma-nip'ya-lā'shən) *n.* 1a. The act or practice of manipulating. b. The state of being manipulated. 2. Shrewd or devious management, esp. for one's own advantage. [Fr. < *manipule*, handful (as of grain) < Lat. *manipulus*, sheaf, handful. See *MANIPULE*.]

**Man-i-to-ba** (mān'tō-bə) A province of S-central Canada; admitted to the confederation in 1870. Cap. Winnipeg. Pop. 1,113,898. — *Man'i-to-ban* *adj.* & *n.*

**Manitoba**, Lake A lake of S Manitoba, Canada, a remnant of the glacial age Lake Agassiz.

**man-i-tou or man-i-tu** (mān'tō) also *man-i-to* (-tō') *n.*, *pl.* -tous or -tus also -tos 1. In Algonquian religion, a supernatural power that permeates the world, possessed in varying degrees by both spiritual and human beings. 2. A deity or spirit. [Fr. < Ojibwa *manitoo*.]

**Man-i-tou-lin Islands** (mān'tō-līn) A group of islands of S Ontario, Canada, in N Lake Huron.

**Ma-ni-zas-les** (mān'tī-zā'lis, -zāl'is, mā'nē-sā'lēs) A city of W-central Colombia W of Bogotá. Pop. 283,365.

**man-kind** (mān'kind') *n.* 1. The human race; humankind. See Usage Note at *man*. 2. Men as opposed to women.

**Man-ley** (mān'lē), Michael 1924-97. Jamaican politician who served as prime minister (1972-80 and 1989).

**man-like** (mān'lik') *adj.* 1. Resembling a human. 2. Belonging to or befitting a man.

**man-ly** (mān'lē) *adj.* -li-er, -li-est 1. Having qualities traditionally attributed to a man. 2. Belonging to or befitting a man. ♦ *adv.* In a manly manner. — *man/li-ness* *n.*

**man-made or man-made** (mān'mād') *adj.* Made by humans rather than occurring in nature; synthetic: *man-made fibers; a manmade lake*. See Usage Note at *man*.

**Mann** (mān), Horace 1796-1859. Amer. educator who introduced reforms that greatly influenced public education.

**Mann** (mān, mən), Thomas 1875-1955. German writer who won the 1929 Nobel Prize for literature.

**man-na** (mān'ə) *n.* 1. In the Bible, the food miraculously provided for the Israelites in the wilderness after their flight from Egypt. 2. Spiritual nourishment of divine origin. 3. Something of value that a person receives unexpectedly: *viewed the bonus as manna from heaven*. 4. The dried exudate of certain plants, as that of the Mediterranean ash tree, formerly used as a laxative. 5. A sweet granular substance excreted on the leaves of plants by certain insects, esp. aphids, and often harvested by ants. [ME < OE < Llat. < Gk. < Aram. *mannā* < Heb. *mān*; akin to Ar. *manna*, to be kind.]

**man-nan** (mān'ān', -ən) *n.* Any of a group of plant polysaccharides that are polymers of mannose. [MANN(ose) + -AN<sup>1</sup>.]

**Man-nar** (mā-nār'), Gulf of An inlet of the Indian Ocean between S India and Sri Lanka.

**manned** (mānd) *adj.* Transporting, operated by, or performed by a human: a manned spacecraft.

**man-ne-quin** (mān'tī-kin) *n.* 1. A life-size full or partial representation of the human body, as for the displaying of clothes; a dummy. 2. A jointed model of the human body used by artists, esp. to demonstrate the arrangement of drapery. 3. One who models clothes; a model. [Fr. < OFr., little man, figurine < MDu. *mannekin*. See *MANIKIN*.]

**man-ner** (mān'ər) *n.* 1. A way of doing something or the way in which a thing is done or happens. See *Syns* at *method*. 2. A way of acting; bearing or behavior. 3. *manners* a. The socially correct way of acting; etiquette. b. The prevailing customs, social conduct, and norms of a specific society, period, or group, esp. as the subject of a literary work. 4. Practice, style, execution, or method in the arts. 5a. Kind; sort. b. Kinds; sorts. — *idioms*: in a manner of speaking In a way; so to speak. to the manner born Accustomed to a position, custom, or lifestyle from or as if from birth. [ME *manere* < OFr. *maniere* < fem. of *manier*, handmade, skillful < VLat. \**manuārius*, convenient, handy < Lat., of the hand < *manus*, hand. See *man*-<sup>2</sup> in App.]

**man-nered** (mān'ərd) *adj.* 1. Having manners of a specific kind:

*ill-mannered children*. 2a. Having or showing a certain manner, to, or exhibiting mannerisms.

**man-ner-ism** (mān'ə-rīz'am) *n.* 1. A distinctive behavior or attitude attributed to a manner. 2. Exaggerated or affected style or habit, as in dress. 3. *Mannerism* An artistic style of the late 16th century marked by distortion of elements such as scale and perspective. — *man'ner-ist* *n.* — *man'ner-is'tic* *adj.*

**man-ner-ly** (mān'ər-lē) *adj.* Having or showing good manners. See *Syns* at *polite*. ♦ *adv.* With good manners; politely. — *man'ner-li-ness* *n.*

**Mann-helm** (mān'hīm', mān'-) A city of SW Germany at the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar rivers NNW of Stuttgart, chartered 1607. Pop. 318,025.

**man-ni-kin** (mān'tī-kin) *n.* Variant of *manikin*.

**man-nish** (mān'ish) *adj.* 1. Of, characteristic of, or natural to a man. 2. Resembling or imitative of a man rather than a woman. — *man'nish-ly* *adv.* — *man'nish-ness* *n.*

**man-nite** (mān'tī) *n.* Mannitol. [MANN(A) + -ITE<sup>1</sup>.] **man-ni-tol** (mān'tī-tōl', -tōl', -tōl') *n.* A crystalline, water-soluble, slightly sweet alcohol, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>, used as a dietary supplement and in tests of renal function. [MANNIT(ē) + -OL<sup>1</sup>.]

**man-nose** (mān'ōs') *n.* A monosaccharide, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, derived from mannin or by the oxidation of mannitol. [MANN(ose) + -OSE<sup>2</sup>.]

**ma-no** (mā'nō) *n.*, *pl.* -nos A hand-held stone or roller for grinding corn or other grains on a metate. [Sp., hand, mano < L. *manus*, hand. See *MANNER*.]

**ma-no a ma-no** (mā'nō ā mā'nō) *n.*, *pl.* ma-nos a ma-nos (mū'nōs ā mā'nōs) 1. A bullfight in which two rival matadors take turns fighting several bulls each. 2. A face-to-face confrontation or competitive struggle. [Sp. : *mano*, hand < L. *manus*.] — *ma'no a ma'no* *adv.* & *adv.*

**ma-noeu-vre** (mā-nōō'vər, -nyōō'-) *n.* & *v.* Chiefly British Variant of *maneuver*.

**man of God** *n.*, *pl.* men of God A clergyman.

**man of letters** *n.*, *pl.* men of letters A man who is devoted to literary or scholarly pursuits.

**man of the cloth** *n.*, *pl.* men of the cloth A clergyman.

**man of the house** *n.*, *pl.* men of the house The primary male in a household.

**man of the world** *n.*, *pl.* men of the world A sophisticated worldly man.

**man-of-war** (mān'ə-wōr') *n.*, *pl.* men-of-war (mēn'ə-wōr') 1. A warship. 2. A Portuguese man-of-war.

**ma-nom-e-ter** (mā-nōm'ē-tər) *n.* 1. An instrument used for measuring the pressure of liquids and gases. 2. A sphygmomanometer. [Gk. *manos*, sparse; see *men*-<sup>2</sup> in App. + *metron*, measure. — *ma'nō-mē'tric* (mān'ə-mē'trīk), *ma'nō-mē'tri-cal* (mān'ə-mē'trī-kəl) *adv.* — *ma'nō-mē'try* *n.*]

**man on horseback** *n.*, *pl.* men on horseback 1. A man, esp. a military leader, whose popularity and power may make him a dictator, as in a crisis. 2. A dictator.

**man-or** (mān'ər) *n.* 1a. A landed estate. b. The main house on an estate. 2. A tract of land in certain North American colonies with hereditary rights granted to the proprietor by royal charter. 3a. The district over which a lord had domain in medieval western Europe. b. The lord's residence in such a district. [ME < OFr. *manoir*, manoir, to dwell, manoir < Lat. *manere*, to remain. — *ma'nō-rī-al* (mā-nōr'ē-əl, -nōr'-) *adj.*]

**manor house** *n.* 1. The main house on an estate. 2. The house of the lord of a manor.

**man-o'-war bird** (mān'ə-wōr') *n.* See *frigate bird*.

**man-pow-er** (mān'pou'ər) *n.* 1. The power of human physical strength. 2. Power in terms of the workers available to a particular group or required for a particular task. See Usage Note at *man*.

**man-qué** (mān-kā') *adj.* Unfulfilled or frustrated in the realization of one's ambitions or capabilities. [Fr. < p. part. of *manquer* to fail < OFr. < OItal. *manicare* < *manco*, lacking < Lat. *manus*, maimed, infirm. See *man*-<sup>2</sup> in App.]

**man-rope** (mān'rōp') *n.* Nautical A rope rigged as a handrail on a gangplank or ladder.

**man-sard** (mān'sārd') *n.* The upper story formed by the lower slope of a mansard roof. [Fr. *mansarde*, after François Mansard (1598-1666), French architect.] — *man'sard'ed* *adj.*

**mansard roof** *n.* A four-sided roof having a double slope on each side, with the lower slope much steeper than the upper.

**man-se** (māns) *n.* 1. A Protestant cleric's house and land, esp. a Presbyterian minister's residence. 2. A large stately residence. 3. *Archaic* The dwellings belonging to a household. [ME *manse*, manor house < Med. Lat. *mansa*, a dwelling < Lat., fem. p. part. of *manere*, to dwell, remain.]

**man-ser-vant** (mān'sūr'vant) *n.*, *pl.* men-servants (mēn'sūr'vants) A male servant, esp. a valet.

**Mans-field** (mānz'fēld'), Katherine 1888-1923. New Zealand-born British writer known for her short stories.

**man-sion** (mān'shən) *n.* 1. A large stately house. 2. A country house. 3. *Archaic* a. A dwelling; an abode. b. mansions A group of mansions. 4a. See *house* in App. b. See *house* in App. Any one of the 28 divisions of the moon's monthly path.

*man* < OFr. < Lat. *manus*, to dwell, remain.]

*man-sized* (mān'sīzd') also *man-sized* a man-sized piece of

*man-slayer* (mān'slā'ər) *n.* a man-slayer

*man-slay-ter* (mān'slā'ər) *n.* a man-slay-ter

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